

BATTLE OF SAILOR'S CREEK.

Recollections of One Who Participated in It.

PART TAKEN BY HUNTER'S BRIGADE.

A Charge That Was an Inspiring . Sight.

NO FEAR OF THE CAVALRY.

A Break for the Woods-Iu a Tight Place-Narrow Escape from Capture-A War Reminiscence-Bonny

Blue Flag.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

particular.

Responding to your call of the 15th instant, I will give my own recollections of the battle of Sailor's Creek, which was fought on the 6th of April, 1855, just three days before the surrender at Appomattex. I was at that time captain of Company F, Eighth Virginia Infantry. Hunton's Brigade, Pickett's Division. In this account I shall speak of this division in general, and of Hunton's Brigade in

It should be borne in mind that our brigade was not involved in the disaster that befell the rest of our division at Five Forks on .. the 1st day of April. We had been left behind when Pickett was ordered to support Fitz Lee at Five Forks, and were engaged in the battle of Gravely Run on the 21st of March, fighting Warren's Curps, and keeping him from reinforcing Sheridan. That day Pickett and Fitz Lee drove Sheridan back to Dinwiddle Courthouse. But the next day the tables were turned, and Sheridan, reinforced by two corps of infantry, assalled Pickett all sides and drove him with heavy loss and in great confusion from the The result was that when we rejoined him that evening our brigade was perhaps the larger half of the division

We had more men present for duty than all the other brigades put together. The turning of our right was followed ediately by an assault upon our thin lines in front of Petersburg, and the long struggle for the defence of Richmond was over. Many were the sad earts when the retreat began, but it never occured to some of us that the end of the war was near at hand. We believed in the righteonsness and in the ultimate success of our cause, and we viewed the retreat from Richmond and Petersburg, not as an irretrievable disaster, but only as a prolongation of the We were falling back to an ine behind the Staunton or Dan where Lee and Johnston could unite their force: and turn first upon one and then upon another of the pursuing armies. plan would doubtless have been carried ut, but for the inexcusable failure of our government at Richmond to have supplies at Amelia Courthouse on our line of retreat, as ordered by General Lee. The delay caused by the necessity of gathering supplies from the surrounding country was fatal to Lee's plans. The enemy gained on us, headed us off from Burkville, and forced us to take the road to Farmville and Lynchburg.

until the 6th of April, when Sheridan by until the 6th of April, when Sheridan by rapid marching on a parallel line, got sherd of our division, struck the road on which we were moving, captured a portion of our wagon train, and forced the battle of Salior's Creek. We had been on the march most of the night, and our men were weary and hungry, having been subsisting for two days or more on parched corn. At the time the battle began, we (our brigade) were resting on a hill, awaiting developments, as the enemy were pressing our rear guard. It was here that my brother John and Thompson Furr, of my company, who had gone

FORCED THE BATTLE.

No fighting of any consequence occurred

here that my brother John and Thompson. Furr. of my company, who had gone foraging the night before, rejoined us, bringing with them a bucket of boiled eggs and some fried chicken and combread. They found an old darky some distance from the road, who in exchange for two good army blankets gave them a good breakfast and also something for their comrades. It was timaly thing for their comrades. It was timely relief, for we had not more than finished pur breakfast when we were startled by the sound of pistol shots in our front. by the sound of plant of the body of the sound of plant of the sound stragglers rushing down the opposite hill towards us, hotly pursued by Federal cavalry. The hill seemed to be covered cavalry. The hill ecemed to be covered with timber, and only a narrow valley lay between. Our men took in the situation at once and sprang to their feet, the street with Shoridan. I speak tion at once and sprang to their feet, eager for a tussel with Sheridan. I speak here of Hunton's Brigade, which was not in the battle of Five Forks. They felt that they were a match for the cavalry, and all along on the retreat they were hoping for a chance to wipe out the repreach of April 1st. The opportunity now presented itself, and without walting for proach of April 1st. The opportunity now presented itself, and without waiting for orders from General Hunton who was in the rear, the head of the column (Eighth Virginia) started down the bill at a quickstep to meet the enemy, and the enemy turned back to report. General Hunton soon rode up, and placing himself at the head of his brigade, led them down the hill, across a small stream, and up the opposite hill until we struck the woods. There we filed to the right and formed in line of battle in the edge of the woods. Just in front of us was a narrow strip of cleared land covered with broom-sedge, and beyond that the woods began again and extended around to our right. Our left rested on the road on which we had been marching. We had scarcely gotten into position, with a line of skirmishers thrown out, before the cavalry appeared in heavy force in the woods opposite, and bore down upon us. They had gotten into the habit of riding over our infantry, and they evidently expected to ride over us. Our skirmishers emptied their muskets at them, and then dropped down into the

main line fired over their heads at the advancing cavalry. The fire was too hot for them, and very few emerged from the

Seeing this, General Hunton ordered a charge. It was an inspiring sight to see those nearly haif-starved men move with quick step across that narrow field into the woods beyond and drive Sheridan's brag cavairy back until they had forced them out of the woods, across another field, and out of the road which they had captured. Having recovered the road, our line of battle was formed in the road, with the fence-rails thrown down and piled up on the side next to the enemy. The road-cut itself furnished us on the right the very best protection. There we took our stand, and kept the cremy at bay, in spite of the most desperate attempts on their part to drive perate attempts on their part to drive us away or to force us to surrender. An open field was in our immediate front, leading down to a long stretch of woods beyond. Over this field the cavalry charged time and egain, now on horsecharged time and again, now on horse-back, now on foot; but each time they advanced they recoiled before the well-directed musketry fire that greeted them, one of these charges about a dozen of their men dashed around Corse's Bri-gade on our left, and came charging down in the rear of our line, shooting and veiling like demons. It was their and yelling like demons. It was their last charge. All of them were killed, one being knocked from his horse by one of our ambalance corps, and his head crushed with a stretcher. Thus head crushed with a stretcher. Thus the battle went on for some hours, until the enemy ceased their assaults in front and began to overlap and threaten our right. To prevent this General Terry was ordered to take position with his brigade on Hunton's right. He soon reported that the enemy were gathering in great numbers in the woods to turn his flank, and that he could not hold his position, General Hunton, being called to support Terry, said he would send his old regiment around there, and that they would hold the position. This movement placed our regiment on the extreme right of our line, and under the immediate command of General Terry. Our position was in the edge of the woods, where the enemy were gathering, and with the open field just behind us. We had been there only a short time when General Pickett ordered a retreat. It was now about the middle of the afternoon, berhans later. Purings all these he battle went on for some hours, until when General Pickett ordered a retreat. It was now about the middle of the afterneon, perhaps later. During all these hours in which we had been holding the cavalry at bay the Federal infantry and artillery had been coming up, and were now posted on the hill to our left and rear where we were resting that morning when the battle began.

MEANT CERTAIN DESTRICTION MEANT CERTAIN DESTRUCTION.

MEANT CERTAIN DESTRUCTION.

To remain where we were meant certain destruction or capture. Our only hope was in retreat. General Terry placed himself at the head of our regiment and led us out into the open fields towards a point a short distance off, where the woods which we had just left approached nearest to the woods out of which we had driven the cavalry that morning. If I am not mistaken, Stuart's Brigade moved out at the same time from the left of our division, but we could not see for the woods. Hunton and Corse, forming the centre of our line, still heid the road, It was expected that they would follow us at the right time. As we were marching we had woods to our right and woods to our left, Passing through the opening between them, we emerged into a large field and was General Pickett and staff moving out of the woods to our right. Off to our left about a thousand yards distant we saw a lot of cavairy gathered about some burning wagons. Just in front of was some six or seven hundred yards off was a large and dense woods, exténding, we knew not how far, offering us the safest, if not the only refuge. To wards that inviting forest we hastened at quick step, but in good order. Presently we beard firing and cheering in our rear. that inviting forest we hastened at quick step, but in good order. Presently we heard firing and cheering in our rear, and looking back, we saw the Federal cavalry charging down in rear of Hunton and Corse and cutting off their retreat. and Rodang Book, we saw the Federal cavalry charging down in rear of Hunton and Corse and cutting off their retreat. A large body of victorious cavalry was but a short distance behind us, and would soon be after us. To our left the same cavalry were gathering about the burning wagons, evidently preparing for a charge. But so long as we kept in good order and showed no signs of Banle or dight they did nothing but cheer and fire at long range. The question which was uppermost in every man's mind was, "Can we reach yonder woods before the cavalry head us off?" I have always believed that the whole column could have done so, but for one circumstance. When we had gotten a little more than half way across the field a servant brought General Terry his horse, which he mounted and rode off towards Pickett and staff, leaving our regiment and his own men under the command of their regimental officers. This had a demoralizing effect on Terry's men, who, seeing their general riding off, broke ranks and crowded more and more upon our regiment, which was in front under command of Major William N. Berkeley. This confusion in turn emboldened the cavalry to our left, for soon we heard the bugle sounding the charge, and saw them rushing towards the woods to head us off. Our men broke into a double quick and then into a run. The head of our column reached the woods first, but before the hindmost could penetrate the forest the cavalry were upon them.

e forest the cavalry were upon the WOULD HAVE TO SURRENDER. After going about a hundred yards into the woods Major Berkeley stopped, say-ing that he could go no farther and would have to surrender. He had been shot through the ankle at Gettysburg, and was never afterwards able to endure much marching. At the beginning of this shot through the ankle at Gettysburg, and was never afterwards able to endure much marching. At the beginning of this day's battle he had sent his horse to the rear, and was not so fortunate as General Terry to get it back in time to make his escape. Not being able to make a good run his safety was in surrender. He released us all from his authority, saying that if we did not wish to surrender we could go. There was an immediate scattering of the head of the regiment, some going down a ravine, and others bearing to the right. How many tried to escape I do not know. Only some twenty-five or thirty of our regiment succeeded. Among these were Captain John Gray, Lieutenant John T. James, Sergeant Thompson Furr, and Private James Van Horn. Captain Gray and myself kept close together. I had held on to my big navy revolver, and we did not mean to surrender to any one or two pursuers. Our escape was very narrow. Captain Bichsier was captured when we were in full view of him, not over fifty yards off, according to his statement, and he always wondered why the same fellows did not catch Gray and myself, for they went right on in our direction. Twice, as the bullets whistled by us, we stopped to surrender, thinking that the cavalry was upon us, but seeing that they were occupied with stragglers in our rear we pressed on deeper into the forest. It was our first and last run. We were running, not from Federal cavalry, but from Federal prisons, which we knew were more to be dreaded than battle with Sheridan's men. It was nearly sundown when we came in sight of Mahene's Division, drawn up on

soon we were in the bosom of what was left of the Army of Northern Virginia. C. F. JAMES. Roanoke Female College, Danville, Va.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

An Interesting Episode of the War Between the States.

Retween the States.

(Wilmington (N. C.) Star.)

During the late war between the States
Captain J. L. Litchfield, brother of Mrs.
W. I. Gore, of this city, fell mortally
wounded, September 15, 1862, in the battile of Maryland Heights; his fate
remaining shrouded in mystery to his
family and friends. In 1868, a South Carolina newspaper published an account,
taken from the Charleston Courier, of
an interview with a Dr. Stonebreaker, taken from the Charleston Courier, of an interview with a Dr. Stonebreaker, a Marylander. It was learned from the Doctor that Captain Litchfield was mortally wounded in the battle of Maryland Heights. Captain Litchfield was found by the Doctor's brother on the battlefield, and taken to his brother's house, where he passed away before morning. A Columbia (S. C.) paper, bearing the date of February 4, 1826, was received recently by Mrs. W. I. Gore, of this city, in which appeared the following advertisement:

"Wanted-To know the post-office of

"Wanted-To know the post-office of the nearest relatives of Captain Litch-field, who was killed near Harper's Ferry, in the first Maryland campaign, (Signed) Frank Manning, Covington, S. C." Mrs. Gore immediately answered the advertisement, and received a letter from Mr. Manning, in which he stated that he had recently been on a visit to some friends in Maryland, who had nursed and cared for him when he was wounded in an engagement in the war, wounded in an engagement in the war, in 1562. While there he had been shown a sword, the property of Captain Litchfield, who died there in 1862, and that they wished to get the sword to his relatives. He had been informed that Mrs. W. I. Gore was Captain Litchfield's sister, and that she could get the sword by communicating with Mr. William S. Stonebreaker, of Weaverton, Ind.

Mrs. Gore wrote to Mr. Stonebreaker, and in reply received a letter from his wife, stating the particulars about Captain Litchfield's death and burlal, and also that his sword and other articles

wife, stating the particulars about Captain Litchfield's death and burial, and also that his sword and other articles had been sent by express to Mrs. Gore. Captain John L. Litchfield graduated in 1839 at the Citadel Academy, Charleston, S. C. He took first honors in a class in which were Colonel W. R. Marshall, Kirby Smith's chief of artillery; Colonel W. Andrews, First Regular Infantry; Major T. A. Hugenin, First Artillery, and others. He entered the Confederate army at the commencement of the war as a lieutennant, and quickly rose to the rank of captain of Company I. Seventh South Carolina Regiment. He was in the first battle of Manassas, and in battles around Richmond, and fell in the battle of Maryland Heights. A Star reporter called at the residence of Mrs. W. I. Gore, on Orange between Fourth and Fifth streets, and was shown the sword and other articles belonging to Captain Litchfield, which Mrs. Gore received by express—a sword scabbard, and belt. On the buckle of the belt was South Carolina's emblem, a palmetto-

and belt. On the buckle of the belt was South Carolina's emblem, a palmetto-tree. There was, besides, a pocket-book containing Confederate bills, one for 250 and one for 25, and a Confederate gray hat, with a bullet-hole through the crown.

The Bonnie Blue Fing. (Published by Request.)

We are a band of brothers,
And native to the soil;
Fighting for the property
We gained by honest toil;
And when our nights were threaten'd,
The cry rose near and far,
Hurrah for the Bonnie Blue Flag,
That bears a single star!

Hurrah! Hurrah! for Southern Rights! Hurrah! Hurrah! for the Bonnie Blue Flag, that bears a single star!

As long as the Union was faithful to her trust.
Like friends and like brothers, kind were
we, and just;
But now, whin northern treachery attempts our rights to mar,
We holst on high the Bonnie Eluc Flag,
that bears a single star.

Chorus: Hurrah! etc.

First, gallant South Carolina nobly made the stand: Then came Alabama, who took her by the hand; Next, quickly, Mississippi, Georgia, and Florida, All rais'd on high the Bonnie Blue Flag, that bears a single star.

Chorus: Hurrah!

Ye men of valor, gather round the Ban-ner of the Right: Texas and fair Louisiana join us in the fight: Davis, our loved President, and Stephens, statesman rare. Now rally round the Bonnie Blue Flag, that bears a single star.

Chorus: Hurrah!

And here's to brave Virginia, the Old Dominion State;
With the young Confederacy at length has link'd her fate;
Impell'd by her example, now other States prepare
To hoist on high the Bonnie Blue Flag, that bears a single star.

Chorus: Hurrah!

Then here's to our Confederacy; strong we are, and brave, Like patriots of old, we'll fight our heritage to save; And rather than submit to shame, to die we would prefer; So cheer for the Bonnie Blue Flag, that bears a single star.

Chorus: Hurrah!

Then cheer, boys, cheer; raise the joyous For Arkansas and North Carolina now have both gone out;
And let another rousing cheer for Tennessee be given.
The single star of the Bonnie Blue Flag has grown to be eleven.

Hurrah! Hurrah! for Southern Rights!
Hurrah! for the Bonnie Blue Flag has
gain'd th' eleventh star!
LUCY NEBLETT,
Jorgenson Post-Office.

March 21, 1896.

Scrofula, Salt Rheum

And All Other Blood Diseases-How They May Be Cured.

Speaking simply from what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, not only once or twice, but in thousands of cases, we can houestly say that it is the best remedy for all diseases of the blood, whatever the cause. By its peculiar Combination, Propor-

tion and Process, it possesses positive medicinal merit Peculiar to Itself. It has cured the most virulent cases of Scrofula and Salt Rheum, even when

all other prescriptions and medicines have failed to do a good. Blood poisoning, from whatever ort-

gin, yields to its powerful cleansing, purifying, vitalizing effect upon the blood. If you desire further particulars, write to us Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood Purifier prominently

in the public eye today. Prepared only by C. I. Hoop & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S. A. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U.S. Gov't Report



doned, nine tenths of this number wi

seek places on other markets, impressed with the idea that Richmond will never be a bright loose tobacco market.

RIGHT OF THE CAROLINAS.

Down in the Carolinas they have al-

Down in the Carolinas they have almost a patent-right on the establishment of tobacco markets. The recipe is just this: A few merchants and business-men in a town will get together, organize, and determine to have a market. They get a tobacco-man for a few farmers from some of the old sections; he goes among them, gives old seed, supervises the crops and curing; in a season or two they put up a warehouse; advertise for warehousemen and buyers,

advertise for warehousemen and buyers, and the market is established and run-ning. Now, if a loose-leaf tobacco mar-ket, with all its incident trade and bustle,

MUST UNDERSTAND ITS VALUE.

force the maintenance of a bright-leaf market here, and when they all come to understand its value there is but little question but that it will be done. It seems a matter of prime in

other sections and other markets,

OUR GUIDE BOOK.

put their advertisements in it, thereby helping in the expense of its issuance. It is due to them, and I am pleased to make the acknowledgment, that the papers of the city have been our best friends and most efficient coworkers in our un-dertaking. Notably, the premium of-fered by the Dispatch has been very in-

teresting to the farmers, and helpful in the agitation of the matter.

I have taken in this report; but I trust the observations made will be accorded the virtue of being at least germane to the subject, and in line of the work to

I am, very respectfully,
N. A. GREGORY,
Secretary Bright-Tobacco Culture Com-

MORRISON HERE THIS WEEK.

The Tulented Actor to Be Seen in

Faust and Richelieu.

Holy Week and the abstinence of

church members from the theatre has

caused Manager Thomas G. Leath to

It must not be supposed that

played it many times. In fact, his re-pertore ranges all through the lines of the legitimate drama; and, while he

has devoted the major part of the past few years to "Faust." he has not been idle, but has been perfecting himself in

other plays. Mr. Morrison's portrayal of the character of Richelieu differs considerably from that of others, but this does not detract from the merit of

the performance, but rather adds to the

The company accompanying him

Thursday evening Bulwer Lytton's pow-

The Lucky Man's Wife.

She is never a martyr, She never divulges her metheda. She never apologizes for the food. She lets every one have affairs of their

She never describes her aches and pains.

She never dwells on unpleasant remi niccences.
She never communicates any news be-

A Bachelor's Growl at the Women,

In walking in low-heeled shoes.

erful drama, "Richelleu."

children's friends.

berts and Edward Elsner as its members.

Mr. Morrison's engagement at

Pardon me for the liberty of digr

be accomplished.

BUILD UPOUR MARKET

Colonel Gregory on the Labors of the Bright-Tobacco-Culture Committee.

FINE LANDS AROUND RICHMOND.

Need Co-Operation and Patience to Bring About the Results Desired by the Trade Here-Distribution of Information and Seed.

Colonel N. A. Gregory, secretary of the Bright Tobacco Culture Committee, of the Tobacco Trade of Richmond, has written the following very able and inwritten the following very able and in-teresting letter regarding his work and his observations in the surrounding counties, which tend to show what the Dispatch has been endeavoring to point outthat there are as fine bright-tobacco lands around this city as there are anywhere on the continent:

To E. T. Crump, Chairman Bright-Tobacco Culture Committee:

The time for sowing seed having expired, and having filled all the appointments requested by farmers in the counments requested by farmers in the counties around the city. I beg leave to submit the following report. Where the task of inducing the farmers to understand the counties around the development of her own immediate territory. It is safe to say that for every pound grown here task of inducing the farmers to understand the counties of take and to instruct them in tobacco, culture was begun it was really too late culture was begun it was really too late to do much effective work this season. All the men in the old tobacco sections had gotten homes, and the farmers here had made their arrangements for other crops, and with labor ignorant of tobacco culture,

FARMERS AT CLAREMONT.

OUR GIDDE BOOK.

Guiture, "to be issued by the committee, is now in the hands of the printer, and will be sent out free of charge to farmers all through the counties around Richmond. Several of our merchants have put their advertisements in it, thereby

My first appointment was at Clare-mont (by Messrs. Stone & Dillard, and Mr. Hoppers, where I met and talked to a very enthusiastic meeting of farm-ers and business-men, who, after being assured that they had the linest of brightassured that they had the linest of brighttobacco land, became much interested
in tobacco culture, and the prospect of
having a money crop. Seed were distributed to a considerable number of
farmers and business-men in and around
the place. Most encouraging reports
of the progress made have since come
from this section. The colony of northern settlers located here are chiefly small
farmers, who till carefully, and when
once they "catch on" to tobacco culture,
they will make a great success of it. It once they "catch on" to tobacco culture, they will make a great success of it. It is the first effort on the part of northern people, coming South, to attempt its cul-tivation, and to be shown the profits

of this crop.
Several thousand acres of land have been sold here to northerners since the agitation of tobacco culture.

FINE BRIGHT TOBACCO LANDS. I had to accompany me two expert tobacco men and successful farmers, who
went over and examined carefully the
lands of this sections on and they pronounced
them as fine for bright tobacco as they
had ever seen in the best sections of
North and South Carolina or Virginia.
I went next to St. Ste, an's church, in
King and Queen, at the solicitation of
Mrs. T. W. Fleet. It was the coldest
weather of the season, but we had a
good turnout of representative farmers,
and seed were distributed to nearly every
one present. The lands here seem particularly adapted to the finest class of mahogany and English shipping tobacco.
The knolls will produce lemon wrappers
and cutters. There is every growth of
ideal bright tobacco land.
Captain Walker, at Walkerton, on the
Mattaponi river, made an appointment for
me, where I met a goodd ynumber of farmers, and the same interest was manifested.
The lands here are of about the same
character as those around St. Stephen's.
GOOD LANDS IN CHESTERFIELD.

I had to accompany me two expert tobook only one attraction for the coming
week, and that will be Lewis Morrison,
in a theatre way, do
not require the use of extraneous matto the attention of the public. Morrisof this particular class, for it never falls
to attract a good audience in what
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large of each).
Total par and market value (carried cash I had to accompany me two expert to-

he lands here are of about the same haracter as those around St. Stephen's. GOOD LANDS IN CHESTERFIELD.

GOOD LANDS IN CHESTERFIELD.

Mr. Morrison's production, and it is de-

Mr. W. H. Walker, secretary of the Farmers' Club at Drewry's Bluff, next sent an invitation on behalf of his club.

Lead outle an interested audience here.

This season Mr. Mofrison has decided

sent an invitation on behalf of his club. I had quite an interested audience here, and distributed seed to several of its members. This is a very fine tobacco section, and there are no better lands to be found than those in Chesterfield.

Waverly was the next point reached, through an invitation from Colonel Holt. I had a good audience here, and met some of the best farmers of this section. Many of them asked for seed to make the experiment this season. The lands here struck me as being the best I had seen for white tobacco.

for white tobacco.

Mr. W. H. Giddings made two appointments for me at Chesterfield Courthouse, but each time, unfortunately, I received his notice too late.

Seed have been asked for and sent to made up of exceedingly capable material, with handsome, fascinating Florence Ro-berts and Edward Elsner as its chief Seed have been asked for and sent to individual farmers in some ten or twelve counties around Richmond. Before this work was begun a colony of farmers from North Carolina had located in Dinwiddle. I have sent seed to other

Academy of Music will be for Wednes-day and Thursday evenings, with a spe-cial matinee on Thursday afternoon. "Faust" will be produced Wednesday evening and Thursday matinee, and on farmers in that section. Quite a quantity of tobacco will be put in there this season, and being experienced tobacco men, they will doubtless make a success of it, and that will serve as an example to farmers in all the districts around.

SHOULD BE LOOKED AFTER. It seems a manifest duty and obligation on the part of our committee and the Tobacco Trade to see that these farmers who have been induced to try the experiment should be looked after and advised with during the season, and especially curing time, so as to prevent failures, and consequent discouragement.

consequent discouragement.

It is gratifying to learn from many sources that the agitation of this matter has gathered force and continued to grow since the first meeting was held.

since the first meeting was held.

The labors and expenses of the committee would seems to be amply repaid in bringing to light and emphasizing the fact that Richmond is located in one of the finest bright-tobacco belts in the world. It can be but a short time before the attention of tobacco farmers will be directed here, and our own farmers be made to see the lost opportunities of the past fifteen or twenty years.

PROSECUTE THE WORK!

PROSECUTE THE WORK! Should this work be prosecuted as it deserves to be, it would not be an extravagant estimate to say that from five to ten thousand agree would be planted in tobacco in the counties around Rich-

in tobacco in the counties around Richmond another year.

When the retail trade of our city have studied and have come to learn the value of a loose bright-tobacco market, as do the trades-people of the city of Danville, for instance, then they can but become intensely interested in our work. It is stated that small towns like Rocky Mount and Wilson, N. C., will pay out to farmers this season over a million dollars each.

They never shricked on a platform; they never desired a vote;
They sat in a row and liked things slow,
While they knitted, or patched a coat.
They lived with nothing of Latin, and a jolly sight less of Greek,
And made up their books and changed their cooks
On an average once a week. CIRCUMSTANCES ADVERSE. Never was a loose-tobacco market at-tempted to be established under more adverse circumstances than the one in diverse circumstances than the one in Richmond. Having long been an established hogshead market, the trade has never been agreed as to its advisability, but it would seem that a city like Richmond, with all its time-honored prestige in tobacco, is large enough and broad enough for all lines of trade in this commodity. Dark loose leaf houses have been run here almost from time immemorial, and I believe the statistics show that the hogshead market has not lost but gained during the existence of the bright leaf market. Since the beginning of these bright loose sales here—now in the lifth year—75 or 100 white people, and as many colored, have been added to our population on this account. Should they be aban-

ATTENTION! We are Headquarters for POULTRY NETTING. Save

money by using it. Barb Wire! Garden

Roofing!

Builders' Hardware!

Screen Goods

BALDWIN & BROWN, 1557 E. Main Street,



Tools!

Castings!

We Have Opened Bicycle School

and Cary streets, back of Chamber

of Commerce.

Changes, 50 cents a lesson. If you purchase one of our Bicycles it contry you nothing for instruction. Open daily from 9 A. al. to 7 P. M.

Walter C. Mercer & Co., 704 EAST MAIN STREET

LARGE STOCK OF BICYCLES TO SELECT FROM.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA]

It seems a matter of prime importance that the two pright-leaf houses now running should be well sustained, and the two others now closed opened again, with the marketing of the new crop, so that what has been gained in the way of establishing this market may not be lost until Richmond has been made in-MUTUAL FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 182, 09
THE CONDITION AND AFFAIRS OF THE MUTTAL FIRE-INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, IN PURSUANCE OF
THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

President—R. A. LOEWENTHAL.
Vice-President—AARON CARTER.
Secretary—WILLIAM A. FRANCIS.
General Agent in Virginia—VIRGINIA TRUST COMPANT.
Residence—Richamond. VA.
Organized or Incorporated—FEBRUARY 1, 1869.
Principal Office—6, 67, AND 49 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Commenced Business—JUNE 19, 1882.

I.-CAPITAL

II.-ASSETS

ACCOUNT OF BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF THIS STATE AND OF OHER STATES, AND ALSO OF INCORPORAED CITIES IN THE STATE, AND OF ALL OTHER BONDS AND STOCKS, OWNED ABSOLUTELY BY THE COMPANY. United States 6 per cent, registered bonds, 1898..... United States 6 per cent registered bonds, 1898.

United States 5 per cent, registered bonds, 1994.

District of Columbia 3 65-100 per cent registered bonds, 1994.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad 5 per cent bonds, 1829.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad 5 per cent bonds, 1826.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad 6 per cent bonds, 1826.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad 6 per cent bonds, 1827.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad 5 per cent bonds, 1831.

Chicago and Northwestern railroad 5 per cent. bonds, 1833.

Chicago and Northwestern railroad 5 per cent. bonds, 1833.

Chicago and Northwestern railroad 5 per cent. bonds, 1833.

Chicago and Northwestern railroad 5 per cent. bonds, 1833.

The state of the stat #1,760 00 103,500 00 258,205 00 80,000 00

11,700 00

Total par and market value (carried out at market value). \$87,300 00

Cash in the company's principal office and in hands of agents. \$87,300 00

Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank. 77,303 = 1 the rest due and accrued on bonds not included in "market value". 5,66 00

Gross premiums (as written in the policies) in course of collection, not

HL-LIABILITIES.

Gross losses in process of adjustment, or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses..... 572,216 63

All other demands against the company, absolute and contingent, due and to become due, admitted and contested—viz. commissions, brokerage, and other charges due and to become due to agents and brokers, on premiums naid, and in course of collection.

Total amount of all liabilities, except capital stock and net surplus... Joint-stock capital actually pid up in cash.
Surplus beyond capital and all other liabilities....

IV .- RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

Gross premiums and bills unpaid at close of last year...... \$ 128,572 90 Total \$1,079,590 s7
Deduct gross premiums and bills in course of collection at this date. 92.742 30

AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF RECEIPTS ACTUALLY RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR IN CASH.,....

V .- DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Gross amount actually paid for losses (including \$137,298.43 losses occurring in previous years).

Deduct all amounts actually received for salvage (whether or losses of the last or of previous years), and all amount actually received for reinsurance in other companies—tota deduction.

Net amount paid during the year for losses.

Cash dividends actually paid stockholders (amount of stockholders' dividends declared during the year, \$21,995.54); interest paid to scrip-holders, \$11,995.76. Total.

Paid for commission or brokerage.

Paid for salaries, fees, and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents; all other employees.

Paid for State and local taxes in this and other States.

All other payments and expenditures. She is always polite and cordial to the Disorder of a temporary nature does not visibly disturb her. She never tells her husband anything of

AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF ACTUAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR, IN CASH... She never tells her fusbahu thything of the least unpleasant character.

She never corrects the children in the presence of any person, even the family. When the family distrible threatens she knows how and when to deftly change the subject. BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA DURING THE YEAR.

(Punch.)
Oh the beautiful woman, the woman of ancient days.
The ripe and the red, who are done and dead,
With never a word of praise;
The rich, round Sallies and Susans, the Poliles, and Joans, and Prues,
Who guarded their fame and saw no shame

R. A. LOEWENTHAL, President. | Seal. | State of New York, City of New York—as.; | Sworn to March 2, 1896, before | New York | Sworn to March 2, 1896, before | New York—as.; |

JOHN H. DOUGHERTY, Notary Public INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

TRUST COMPANY,

1200 EAST MAIN STREET. RICHMOND, VA.

TELEPHONE 184 Mild and Amiable.

(New York Times.)

They never ventured in hansoms, nor climbed to the topmost bus.

Nor talked with a twang in the latest slang:
They left these fashions to us.
But ah! she was sweet and pleasant, though possibly not well read.
The excellent wife who cheered your life, and vanished at ten to bed. (New York Times.)

In private life Prince Krapotkin is the most mild and amiable of men. To see him at his home, in Kent, in the humblest of laborer's cottages, is to see the ideal man of learning as he often appears in fiction, but is said to have no existence in real life. A thoughtful, kindly, bearded face, a figure bent with the "literary stoop," thin, nervous hands, and a courtesy such as belongs to the best classes of Russian society only, that is Prince Krapotkin, the revolutionary, the exile, the Nihilies. And it's oh, the pity, the pity that time should ever annul.

The wearers of skirts who mended shirts

And never thought nurseries dull.

For everything's topsy turvy now; the men are bedded at ten,

While the women sit up, and smoke and

Eugene D'Albert was married recently to the Grand Ducal Weimar chambs singer, Hermine Fink. The ceremony tool place in the Protestant church of deap bach, in the Black Forest.

As an inhalation, turpentine has proved of great service in broachitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, and other throat and lost affections. If you have a cough, sprinkly a little on a handkerchief and hold it to your mouth and nose for a few minutes, breathing the vapor, and note the relief.